### Peace! Peace Ramors! A late arrival confirms the Peace Rumors!

It is said the Mexican Commissioners accode to Mr. Trist's original terms.

Various details are given. Such as, that the United States shall keep a standing army 12,000 strong, to protect the Mexican government! This looks "dubious."

But we shall hear very soon, all the particulars. If there be peace-who will not rejoice? Let us hope and pray for it.

To the indefatigable exertions of this pure philanthropist, must be attributed the passage of a law in the Tennessee Legislature, approprinting \$40,000 for the establishment in Tennesse of a Lunatic Asylum.

### Pat !

Some three weeks ago, we asserted that, if Mr. Giddings to the House of Representatives. had occurred in a slave State, even the most ultra, the perpetrators of it would have been seized

Evans, offered a mulatto girl for sale. Suspiparties, to ascertain the fact.

The result was, that Jones, whose real probably never again arise. name was Joseph S. Gibbs, confessed to the county, North Carolina.

the captured, forcibly borne away, or to reach progress boys are making. and punish the scoundrels who had sacrificed Norare any pains or expense spared in prethem, and every tie of humanity, in doing so .- serving the health of the childen. The school-Let the majority who so acted, feel the rebuke houses are commodious, many of them beautiof the noble Carolinians of Laurens, who res- ful edifices; rentilation is carefully secured .-cued the colored girl from violence, and did all Every apartment occupied by human beings, in their power to punish the villain kidnappers. say the committee, "should have an outlet, al-

the important subject-important to the State, all important to every class in it.

The Tribune, of the 9th, ever foremost in spreading whatever may elevate, and instruct, the masses, furnishes us with an abstract of the port annual report of the public schools of Boston, Trustees of our common schools may possess. and which we wish was now in the hands of every legislator at Frankfort,) of which we desire to take some notice.

The motto of Massachusetts is, free schools ablest citizens, speaking through such men as to be the common duty, and common interest of of those bodies has established; laws of natureall to preserve and strengthen every link in the chain which binds these schools to the hearts of on the subject. "Our schools are our hope," ship; but they are unspeakably important .-every voter says, "we look to them, and their effects upon the intelligence of our citizens, as the ark of safety to our institutions."

Need we say, then, that the progress in education is marked. Says George B. EMERSON, referring to Boston schools:

"To a person visiting all the schools after an interval of twenty-five years, as the senior member of your Committee does, the appearmore fully accomplished. All these things in- tastical, the offspring of a blind chance or of an dicate advancement. They are the evidence and unfeeling necessity. the reward of faithfulness on the part of our predecessors at this Board. They are stimu-lants to energetic perseverance in ourselves."

And what does the great public, all classes of citizens, ask of the trustees? Not what is spent. for they pay freely, one and all, to the good cause ; not what more is required, for they are

earnestly: cation, of good manners and spotless character; or they wise? firm, gentle, faithful, assiduous ' Do they 'exert their best endeavors to impress on the minds of children and youth committed to their care and instruction, the principles of piety. justice, and a sacred regard to truth, love to their country, humanity and universal benevolence, sobriety, industry and frugality, chastity, moderation and temperance, and those other virtues which are the ornament of human society, and the basis upon which a republican Constitution is founded;' and do they (as required by statute) 'endeavor to lead their pupils, as their ages and capacities will admit, into a clear understanding of the tendency of the above-mentioned virtues to preserve and perfect a republican Constitution, and secure the blessings of liberty, as well as to promote their future happiness, and also to point out to them the evil by the Constitution and laws of the State? the instruction suited to all classes of the children? Are all the children, within the ages for which public instruction should be provided, brought into the schools? Are the things taught which ought to be taught? Are the methods of struction give the learner the necessary qualifitend to form habits of easy, fluent and intellidiscipline of the schools tend to form maples of self-control, of kindness, gentleness and gener- fal, while to all those especially who are to be law, and, that witnesses stand ready to prove It was to this class we applied the language quoself-control, of kindness, gentieness and gener-osity, of diligence, activity and perseverance? Is occupied in producing articles of ornament and her "crime." We have first, under the circumaction made between what is ne. taste, it is almost indispensable." for the education of girls and what for ous and capable citizens; and the girls prepared telligence, to make, as far as they can, all men for the duties and requirements of women, who

schools what it should be for the thorough and economical instruction of all the children of all lases in the City? Are the school-houses all that could be obtained for the money spent in

are very poor, in the most economical manner ! The trustees, therefore, make a true and faithal report of the condition of the schools. They glass over nothing. They excuse nothing.

They find the schools deficient in moral instrucion, and they say so. "The committee," says the report, "know not a single school that comes up to the requirements of the statute." The prison is intended to punish crime; the school to prevent it. And how is this to be done? By showing scholars, by teaching them in the schools, the infinite value of the love of truth, of justice, of integrity, of fidelity in contracts, of industry, of charitableness in judgment;the reciprocal relations and duties of parents and children, of employers and employed, of masters and servants; the necessity of self-control, of self-education, of improving all one's faculties, of economy in the use of time; the beauty of generosity, of kindness and courtesy. and of an honorable and manly character; the mportance of diligence and of knowledge, the excellence of good habits, and the danger of bad ones; the shamefulness of foul, indecent and profane language; the cowardliness of deception, and the baseness of imposing upon the weak and the simple!-"these things should be taught in every good school," and they are the only things which can accomplish this end,

which can make true men of boys. Do any ask the process by which so much may be ac- and, with every stitch of canvass, makes the al with intellectual instruction. Let the teacher do this, let him "in the still hour of the morning" pour truth into the hearts of his pupils, as he any such case of kidnapping as that reported by lights up their minds with information and new thoughts, and it can be done. Say the commit-"The lesson needs not to be a long one; it

and treated as felons. A case in point has just must not be a tedious one. The example of good men, or anecdotes of their lives and character; Washington's absolute regard for truth. On the 24th, according to the Laurensville, his faultless punctuality-Marshall's stopping in rooted forest trees; but it has not the strength South Carolina, Herald, of the 31st ult., two the street to assist in collecting the scattered men, calling themselves Seaborn Jones and John | chickens of the poor market-woman-Fenelon's bringing back the cow to the peasant's familyand similar facts, might often be employed to Ayeclens were aroused through the girl's statements. interest the learner, and thus be made the ve- Look at the bright side! The sun's golden rays The best citizens of the place believed she had hicle of impressive moral instruction. And if been kidnapped, and was free, and they entered instruction of this kind were always faithfully been kidnapped, and was free, and they entered given in connection with intellectual discipline, into private and separate examination of the the question whether education has or has not a tendency to diminish vice and crime, would

And a thorough test is made of the schools in crime. William Wilson, alias John Evans, fear-these particulars. The members of the coming this, escaped. The first was committed to mittee go to them, and see and hear for them jail-and "the friends of justice and humanity" selves. They mark the course of the teacher. urged to secure the other, under the glaring an- and watch the effect of his manner upon the nouncement -" kidnespers abread-catch the boys. If he have intelligence, vivacity, thorthief." The girl of course was liberated and re- oughness, if the mental habits of the learner stored to her mother, who lived in Rutherford show this, they know what he is doing. And they are not satisfied with a mere knowledge of This is acting in the right spirit-acting as words. "It is the knowledge of things, facts, Southern men should act. Yet Congress re- ideas, and thoughts expressed by words" that fused under a case of greater outrage, in the Dis- they look for and must see to be satisfied. By trict of Columbia, if correctly stated, to release this test, they judge the teachers, know what

ways open, for the escape of the air which has Last week we referred to the importance of passed through the lungs." The school-houses common schools, and again we would dwell upon have these outlets: The sir in them, consequently, is "as good as in most parlors." Yet not content with doing this, it is urged that the study of Physiology be immediately introduced. especially into the girls' schools. Says the re-

"The inmates of the girls' schools are destined to have charge of the nurture and rearing greater every day. (a document which we hope the Louisville of the coming generation. To them will be committed the care of the bodies, the minds and the character, at the most impressible period of ife, when the body is formed to vigor and health, the mind to action, and the character to energy and virtue, or to effeminacy and vice. They are destined to be, to the race, guardians in tics, since the establishment of industrial and free government. Hence, her best and health, and nurses in sickness. In the schools, Schools. Where is not the same result shown? therefore, something should be done to qualify them for these offices. There are laws of the GEORGE B. EMERSON, and HORACE MANN, hold it structure of their own bodies, which the Maker ture has made. These laws are not numerous, nor difficult to be understood. They have that the people. And public feeling there, is right admirable simplicity which marks their author-These laws, children, especially girls, should learn. They should learn the properties of the air they breathe, and the necessity of its abundance and purity; the influences of cold and of heat, of light and darkness; the vital importance of well ventilated rooms, of cleanliness, of warm | dered to duty. lothing, of wholesome food and a healthy digesion, of temperance both in food and drink, of moderation, in labor and in study, and of regular physical habits, and the dangers of all excess. They should learn enough of the structure of ance of improvement is very striking. A vast their own body, and the influences of external progress has evidently been made. The houses are larger, more beautiful, more commodious and better furnished. The masters are more ac- infinite consonance between the commandments reason could not overthrow, or an iron will tive and intelligent. A better and higher set of which have been revealed to them, and the laws children fill the sents; and the children are, in a of the world which has been made for them, remarkable degree, more quiet, orderly and well that they may not be left to doubt whether behaved. The course of study is wider and either the one or the other are fortuitous or fan-

Indeed, no branch of knowledge is likely to be omitted in the Boston common schools---none certainly which promises, directly or indirectly, to help on labor and elevate it. Think of drawing being taught in them! "What," says one. willing to be taxed to the uttermost in behalf of Exclaims another, "waste time, in instructing education-nothing like this, or anything akin the future laborer how to draw!" And why to outlay or expense, but they ask soberly and not? Hear how these men of Massachusetts reason on this point, and then say whether you "Are the teachers persons of thorough edu- or they be right? Whether you be ignorant,

"The practice of this art exercises the eye and the hand, rendering the one observant and being busy we gave him some papers to read. the other exact, while it trains that inward faculty which guides them both. It helps to comprehend whatever is delineated by art or represented by nature. It gradually enlarges the ity, and a woman, too-I go against all such mental grasp, by exercising the mind to judge of istance, size, shape and relation, and cultivates the taste by quickening the perception of the beauty which depends on harmony, proportion and color. It furnishes a safeguard against idle ness, by giving a pleasant and innocent occupation for leisure hours. It makes the child quie to comprehend all illustrations upon the blackboard, and prepares him for his own exercise of map-drawing. It should be considered absolutely necessary in a boys' school, as it will be idency of the opposite vices, as is required a most valuable assistance in almost every occupation in which men are employed. It aids the mechanic to understand every piece of mechanism which is figured, and enables him to repre- Martha Christian. Indictment for teaching a sent to others what he has himself conceived .-It is an essential help to almost every one enwhich ought to be taught, and is all taught gaged in directing, or practically occupied in doing, the work of life; and it is an elegant accominstruction what they should be? Does the inthese necessities. It is indispensable to him who ous tyranny." the business, the privileges and the would plan a house, and to him who would exduties of life? Does the instruction in Reading ecute the plan. It is valuable to the ship-builder, and to the seafaring man; to the husbandman tend to form habits of easy, muent and intelli-gent reading? Does it create a love for the best kind of reading? Does the instruction in Ge-kind of reading? Does the instruction in Geography furnish the learner with a knowledge of Nature who would delineate the plants or animals of the woods or fields. The smith who regard to the various parts of the earth? Does has learned to draw, uses the hammer more regard to the various parts of the earth: Does skilfully than he who has not; the engraver in ginia, say that the law makes the offence ten ments, would have observed that we replied, exthe instruction in History present the most important events? Does the instruction in Grammetal must be in like manner benefited by early years imprisonment in the Penitentiary, and discipline of the even and and the hand. To the mar teach the pupils to write and speak the language correctly and with readiness? Does the carver, the joiner, the worker in stone, the carof the schools tend to form habits of ver in wood, the art of drawing is not less use-

For these ends-to elevate and assist, to quick-Are the boys formed to be good, virtuen invention, to sharpen enquiry, to spread infor the cattles and requirements of women, who intelligent, and good citizens—the people of this ted in the body of said county on their oath Commonwealth-all classes and all parties in present: That Martha Christian, late of said "Is the arrangement of the various grades of it—say, as Boston says, "letour common schools impart to all the best and highest instruction."

And what is the result ? The very best. Boston has much to boast of. their construction, and are they furnished with She has the past, with Fanulel Hall and Bunker enitable apparatus and books for the aid of the Hill, and the memories of the great and the good teachers and the pupils, and for the illustration of the studies? Are the houses properly warm-

they furnished to the children, many of whom ty is known wherever the cause of humanity made and provided, and egainst the peace and has an enlightened advocate. Her commerce whitens every sea, and every State in the Union, and almost every nation in the world, is tributary to her energy and enterprize. None may urpass her here. But great and ptorious as are these, her marks of honor and renown, she has one greater and more glorious yet; HER mies; no College is required to improve his education, after he has successfully graduated at our Latin and High Schools."

as much ! Oh ! friends of religion and of man, self, not daring to receive it on the word of falli else we may omit to do, let us no longer neglect | Christian, that she undertook to teach her th the education of all! Let the poorest, as well alphabet, intending to continue giving her lesas the richest, have the chance for an education which will vie with that of any institution in our own, or any land !

Look at the Bright Side.

Why not? "Oh," says one, "if we do this we can never be prepared for difficulty." Is the ship less able to meet the storm when with all sails set it guily yields to the summer breeze. complished? The answer is, by combining mor- most of it? A bright confiding spirit is the very power to lift up-to buoy man up amid surging troubles and threatning disaster. Never think of yielding. No matter what the danper or difficulty-look up-see some sign of fair weather-catch the smalleat patch of blue in the Heavens-and feel, knew, from the first that you can breast the storm, let it break upon, or over you, ever so furiously. Its strong arm may shatter ship, and tear up old and deep to damp or dash a cheerful, trusting, courageous spirit. Look, then, at the bright side .-

All nature illumes, and the heart of man

Why wilt thou turn so perversely to gaze On that dark cloud which now in the distance appeareth?

look at the bright side! Recount all thy joys Speak of the mercies which richly surrou Muse not forever on that which annoys

Shut not thine eyes to beauties around thee. Look at the bright side! Mankind, it is true, Have their failings, nor should they be spoken of lightly! But why on their faults concentrate thy view, Forgetting their virtues which shine forth so

brightly? Look at the bright side! And it shall impart Sweet peace, and contentment, and grateful Reflecting its own brilliant lines on the heart.

As the sunbeams that mirror themselves in the ocean. look at the bright side!-not yield to despair; If some friends forsake, yet others still love

And when the world seems mournful colors to Oh, look from the dark earth to heaven above

### A Dashing Business.

New York in 1837, received through her canals of PRODUCE, three hundred and eighty seven thousand five hundred tons. At New York City the amount in 1846, was ONE MILLION, ONE HUNDRED AND SEVEN THOUSAND, TWO HUNDRED AND from Rio Janiero, which that Journal declares severy. Is it strange that City and State is from "a respectable source," statesgrow? This mighty commerce is making her

### The School |- the School

The Sheriff of Aberdeen, Scotland, has published a report on juvenile crime in that city. He proves a rapid decrease of crime, by statis Where do not schools prevent crime?

Were they universal, and well conducted, we should hear but little about invenile crime. Inlaws of life and health, which the Author of na- deed, in one generation, juils would be regarded. in a measure, as useless. And which is better, to be taxed for them, or the support of schools?

## Col. Fremout.

The sentence of the Court Martial was -- dismissal from service. The sentence has been remitted by the President, and the Colonel or-

## The Judgment.

Wit succeeds sometimes where argument fails. Where it hits, without hurting, it is sure to tell. It makes error pulpable; unveils concealed selfishness; and often by its quick ingenuity, reaches and removes wrongs which a potent We have an example in point.

There is near this city one of your odd fisha man who makes himself out a mean fellow yet is always doing some generous deed-a fellow who affects hardness, even stinginess, yet

night to remove a stranger's troubles. Among other vagaries, he holds, or rather held, to this; that "niggers were made to wait on white men, and that being so made, it is all folly them in any way for enancipation." Satisfy him that the white man was the greater sufferer. or show him any or all the evils of slavery, and he would fall back upon his theory-"it was

so intended, therefore, it is all right." He happened to visit us the other day, and "Can't stand that," said he "too bad, toe bad I can go a great way-but such rascally sever-

laws." "What's the matter" enquired we.

"Read that, read that:" said he, handing us a paper; "put me down as dead against all such laws. I am red hot against them."

We found our queer visitor had the Chrone type, and had been reading a trial reported to have taken place in Virginia, which the keen wit of the editor had conducted with genuine humor, and close exactness. The heading was all right. "Commonwealth of Virginia vs. siave to read." Whether our guest considered it a reality, we can't say. But he seemed to do so, and forgot his theories, as he gave furious demonstrations of opposition, to "such villain-

See, reader, how you will be effected on hear ing the substance of the same story. It will

There are penalties in nearly all the States that the courts rigorously enforce it; and sup. who aver that the Constitution was framed espose that Mrs. Martha Christian violates this pecially to protect, extend, perpetuate slavery. stances, the indictment. That is made out in due form, and reads as follows:

- County to-wit. The Grand Jurors empannelled and sworn to inquire of offerces commithitherto been the earliest day mentioned. seven, at Righteons Ricge, in said county, not having the fear of God before her eyes, but moved and instigated by the Devil, wickedly, maliciously, and feloniously, did teach a certain black and negro woman named Rebecca, alias Black Beck, to read in the Bible; to the peraiof the studies Are the notate property Are leges, and asylums, equal to any which the best clous example of others in like case offending. L. HELM, as the candidate for Licut. Governor. ed by fire on the 10th.

THE EXAMINER. the school books what they should be, and are nations of the world may possess. Her humani- contrary to the form of the statute in such case they furnished to the children, many of whom eignity of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

Endorsed "A True Bill." - Foreman of the Grand Jury. On this indictment, Mrs. Christian is arraigned. She pleads not guilty, but her confes-

sion is proved, viz: That her slave Rebecca had attended the revival meetings got up last winter by the Rev. COMMON SCHOOLS: for she says to the Union, Mr. Parsons on Righteons Ridge, regularly and to every people of the carth, with a feeling every evening, and when she could be spared akin to the loftiest conception of moral great-during the day, for about two months. That akin to the loftiest conception of moral great-ness, "We give to the child of the poorest for-greatly distressed about her soul's salvation, and eigner, a chance for an education which will vie in about two weeks was hopefully converted. with that of the most liberally endowed Acade- She became very humble; was quite pious, and discharged her duties as a slave with redouble She also spent much of her time in fidelity. prayer. She had often been solicited to join the church. This she had uniformly refused to do, What, if every city, if every State, could say alleging that she would make the bible the guide of her steps, and this book she must read her-

set us not overlook this great cause! Whatever ble man. This seemed so reasonable, said Mrs. sons, until she could read the bible. But as soon as she had reached her abs, this indictment was found, and she then suspended the instruction. Whether this makes me guilty or not guilty, said she, I cannot tell.

Well, there is the law. The judge, no matter what he thinks, mast obey it, and instruct the Jury accordingly. He does so. The Jury, they will stimulate the Legislature to act. But they will perjure themselves. Of course their work it up-not mineral resources-but the free verdict under the evidence would be "Guilty." So that, for the act, as stated and proved, Mrs. Martha Christian would be sentenced to ten prize, skill, manufacturing power and wealth. cears confinement in the Penitentiary!

Now, what would any man say to such a sentence? Who would tolerate such severity? Who call Martha Christian's conduct a crime? Very true-no such verdict could be found inder these circumstances in Virginia, or even the most ultra slave State. This does not change the main fact. The law demands it. The statthat, grave men writing upon our institutions, make grave and severe comment; and what can we say in reply? How answer charges based

The Chronotype makes, as we have said, a

The Courier is out in a new dress. Success be with you, neighbor. You bear a fresh and vigorous look, and mean to be foremost in the race. And, unquestionably, you have the qualities to ensure success. Industry, energy, tact, boldness, these are virtues worth having-for they will wear. Speak out, speak truly, speak as a journalist, and your worth as a man. May both increase as years come and go! May the and liberal, and generous in human affairs!

### 'How is This?'

A letter, in the New York Evening Post, "That recent orders which the Consul has

received, to grant sailing certificates to any American vessels which may be sold here to American citizens, whatever their destination the fabrics we make. But where does it leave to create or sanction slavery in territories, or the may be, has given a great impetus" to the slave

How ? What is the process? So the Post explains the matter, and answers the query It is desired to fit out a vessel for a slave exedition from Rio. An American is found unrincipled enough to lend his name-the same name will serve for a hundred transactions of the kind-and there is no dishenest stratagem by which money is to be made, which cannot, on taking a little pains, find a fitting agent. The vessel is sold to the American, and the Consul guese captain, a veteran perhaps in the slave trade, accustomed to skulk along the African coast, is put on board and sails with American colors. On the sea the vessel is American or Portuguese, as may serve its turn; it comes back with a cargo of slaves and lands them on the Brazilian coast as a Portugese ship. Thus our flag, the certificate of our Consul, and the American name, are abused to the most artro-

cious purposes Well, is our Government, directly or indirectly, privy to this deception? Is it under cover of orders from our officials, in any way, that the infernal African trade is carried on under the American flag ! We cannot believe it. next, a large portion of it will be under con-Yet it is not enough that our Government tract! should say, "we did not mean, in anything we said, or ordered, to encourage this traffic-the the means of prosperity; the ways to increase it, most dunning piracy which human villainy ever invented"-it must be able, truthfully to affirm, "that we have done all that lay in our

power to stop it," or else it has enneouraged it will weep at another's serrow, and labor day and We have no faith in Mr. Wise's wisdom, or prudence, or management; but we have entire faith in his impulse, as regards the slave trade. No Government could have forced him to issue to teach them the bible, or think of preparing a line-to write a word-which could have en couraged it. We desire to know, then, the public wishes to know, whether his opposition to this traffic was not the cause, (other matters being made pretexts) of his unpopularity in of that law, and a restoration of the act of Brazil; let us have the correspondence; above 1815. all, let us know, whether the American flag, through the action, direct or indirect, of American officials, is now lent to sustain it.

Surely, Senators Underwood, or Crittenden or Corwin, or Mr. Ducan, or any member of the House, would promptly ascertain, officially, how far these charges are true or false.

# See how they grow.

The census of Buffalo, New York, has just

And what think you is the increase, not in a decade, but during the last year. TEN THOUS-AND! It is really wonderful. Yet in all the free State cities of the North-west, from Buffalo to Milwaukie, the march is nearly as rapid in proportion. Buffalo now numbers, 40,512 souls!

Where, amid slavery, shall we look for a like increase? The search is vain! Even the most favored cities do not begin to approach it. Yet take Richmond, Va., Louisville, Ky., St. Louis, Mo., (and many others) and their natural ad-

vantages are so superior, that they would out-

strip this increase, great as it is, if labor in, and around them were free! A Difference. The "Bugle," if it had followed our are

Illinois Canal. The mild winter has been favorable to works of this sort. A letter from Mr. Stewart, Secre-

Nomination.

Senator CRITTENDEN has been unanimously selected by the Whig Convention of Kentucky, as the Whig Candidate for Governor, and Joun He Calm.

Here is another of GEORGE HERBERT'S gems Is it not a a bright one? How like a seer he sings. Fierceness-what is it? The weak and fancies himself strong and big because he uses them. The great soul is always calm—the leeper his enthusiasm the calmer he is. The nan of great purpose is always calm; the greater it is, the clearer his vision. Listen to

Be calm in arguing; for fierceness makes Error a fault, and truth discourtesy. Why should I feel another man's mistakes More than his sickness, or his poverty; In love I should ; but anger is not love,

the advice of GRORGE HERRERT:

Nor wislom neither; therefore gently move Calmness is great advantage. He that lets Another chafe, may warm him at his fire. Mark all his wanderings, and enjoy his frets: As cunning fencers suffer heat to tire.

Truth dwells not in the clouds: the bow that' Doth often aim at, never hit, the sphere.

Manufactures.

The communications of "S," on this subject attention throughout the country. They are otherwise. certainly among the best which have appeared. Judge Reattie, of Mason, in the Journal of the 13th, commends them highly, and hopes riolate their oaths; if they do that, they think | raw material, but the muscles with which to labor to turn them to account. Give us these and no State will be before Kentucky, in enter-

The Judge says:-It has struck me that the author's views that subject will be greatly strengthened by tion, and what it is likely to be in future, of the four States North of the Ohio river - Ohio, In diana, Illinois, and Michigan; and the States of

Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri. The population of these seven States by the nsus of 1810 was 961,407; by the census of ate stands out as the expressed wish and will of 1840 their population was 4,887,223, having inthe people; by that we are judged abroad; upon creased in thirty years 3,925,816, being more than four hundred per cent. If the increase for the thirty years, from 1840 to 1870, should be equal to two hundred and fifty per cent, inclung the new States and territories springing up upon these and kindred laws? Our own high- on the head waters of the Mississippi, the popuest legislative acts condemn us, and we suffer lation on the Ohio and upper Mississippi, incluevery day in character for allowing villainous ding Ter nessee, and excluding that part of Virevery day in character for allowing villainous ginia and Pennsylvania bordering on the waters laws to remain in our statute book, which never of the Ohio, will amount to 17,105,280 in

I think there can be but little doubt that regular trial of the whole matter, (and it is most including Wisconsin, Iowa, and the territory dmirably cone,) but we have given above the North of these two States, will, by the censu pith of the matter, and hope it may serve to of 1870, show an increase of two hundred and rouse more than one citizen's attention in the fifty per cent. on the population of 1840. But f we add the population of that part of Virginia can be no doubt that the total population of the territory described above will be equal to the entire population of the whole Union, under the census of 1840.

Now, with the population of more than seventeen millions in the great valley of the Ohio and upper Mississippi, including Tennessee, only twenty-three years hence, and with the great facilities and advantages for manufacturing, so clearly and satisfactorily pointed out by your correspondent, can a single doubt exist as to the more and more for man, and not a day will flit policy of early commencing a system of manuother mayigable streams; and on the canals and rail-roads, which are intersecting the great West in all directions? Should a system of this kind Courier ever be identified with whatever is large be commenced and prosecuted with the same vigor with which it has been prosecuted in the lastern States it could not fail to give a greatly increased value to our lands, in consequence of consolidated government. the home market furnished for all kinds of agri-

Well put. Suppose, however, we consider the progress of population in the free States named, what does it prove? Our capacity, present and future, to engage in manufactures, and consume ome up to them in art and manufactures.

## The Means and the Way.

What is the population of Hartford, Connecti cut? Most persons know. For fear some may gives a certificate of nationality. The Portu- not, we state, that in '40, it contained 9,468, in '44, 10,000 people! Some thirty thousand less than Louisville.

Wel -they want a rail-way to Providence A subscription is started, and \$627,000 raised by citizens of that city alone! This sum was subscribed in less than six weeks! The whole amount required to build the road is \$900,000! This is working to some purpose.

Nor is this all. They say, not only that the road will be built, but that it shall be built in quick time-as soon as a permanent work of that kind can be. And it will be done. By May

So much for intelligent energy! It secures come as a matter of course.

## Plata Talk.

The Frankfort correspondent of the Louiscille Courier holds forth in plain and vigorous speech as to the late attempt to repeal the law

Mr. Editor:-The bill from the House of Representatives, to take off all restrictions on the slave trade, was rejected in the Senate to- prehend. day, by a majority of the votes. It was called

The Senate has rejected a similar bill at the present session by the same vote which was given to-day. The country is indebted to the Senate for the stand which it has taken in favor of the exist-

ing law; and saving the Commonwealth from the inundation of the worthless and vicious slaves from other States. The result of the vote to-day will be sad disappointment to the "free traders," and dealers in human flesh, usually known as "negro tra-Their golden dreams have vanished,

and they will have to betake themselves to some

employment more honorable than that of mer-

chandising slaves. Good! Let the press speak out in this styleet it give vent to the real feelings of the community-and we shall have no "dealers in human flesh" among us. 'Tis, of all traffics, the vilest. Honest men shudder at the thought of it, and shrink from those edgaged in it, as if,

For sea-sickness-stay at home. For drunkenness-drink cold water. For health-rise early. For accident—keep out of danger. To keep out of jail—pay your debts. To please all-mind your business. To make money-advertise. The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has de-

Certain Cures.

ment of a minor is void. Professor BACHE's magnetic and meteorological observations have been published in three large volumes, by order of Congress.

cided that, under the act of Congress the enlist-

The police system of New York costs annually, about \$500,000. A new plan is now under tary of the commissioners, on the spot, says discussion in the Councils of that city, which consider the expediency of providing by law west, as in the South-west. Thus: that the work is now so far advanced, that the proposes to reduce the annual expenditure to that no railroad corporation shall pay more than county, being an evil disposed person, on the fourth day of July in the year of our blessed Louisiana purchase.

Six per cent. dividend per annum, until a double track shall have been laid the whole distance of the Angle-American has been the earliest day more than the paymore than the six per cent. dividend per annum, until a double track shall have been laid the whole distance of the Angle-American has been the earliest day more than the paymore than the six per cent. dividend per annum, until a double track shall have been laid the whole distance of the Angle-American has been the earliest day more than the paymore than the

The Spotted fever is very bad at Coranna. Michigan. Fifteen persons had died of it in that village in three weeks. necticut.

A Catholic church (St. Peter's) was destroy-

The Chronotype and Hinbeas Corpus Our friend of the Boston Chronotype in

ize it, in the territories, addresses us thus; But we have a question for the Examiner. In the nigth Section of the first article of the Constitution of the United States, we read-"The privileges of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may re-

Now, we would like to have the Examiner tell us what are the privileges of the writ of ha-beas corpus, and whether, if it be not suspended in relation to the slaves, they cannot, every one of them, gain their liberty under it.

We will endeavor to satisfy the Chronotype The writ of habras corpus is nothing more or ess than a precept of the sovereign power, requiring the production of a person alledged to be illegally deprived of liberty, before some com- While your memorialists are convinced that petent Judicial authority, that the cause of de-tention may be enquired into, and the party re-tention may be enquired into, and the party rein the Louisville Journal, have attracted wide such cause shall be found insufficient in law, or thereof, which may much increase their calami-

The privilege of the writ is the right, common to every person, by whom, or in whose behalf, a zing you to decide. But in addition to the many thority, that he is legally deprived of liberty, to too, believe with the Judge, that they cannot what can that body do? We must have, not have the writ issued, and executed, and his case examined, and determined, under it, according to

> The proceedings under the writ are summary, and it is of great value as a remedy in cases of arbitrary and illegal restraint. It confers. however, no right of personal liberty, but mereby secures that right against unlawful force.

By the clause of the Constitution cited by the hronotype, the Federal Government is forbidden to deprive the people of the benefits of this writ, except in certain specified cases. On the other hand, the Federal Government is neither required, nor anthorized, by that clause, or any other, to provide for the issuing of the writ to ieliver persons from restraint under State laws, inless the restraint be in contravention of the Constitution, or constitutional laws, of the Uni- retrospect of having faithfully discharged your ted States. Unless, then, it can be shown that duty to yourselves, to your country, and your the State laws which authorize slavery, are unconstitutional, slaves, in the States, are not entitled to the benefits of the writ of habeas corpus under federal authority. It follows that daves, held under State laws, cannot gain their iberty under the habeas corpus provision of the Constitution.

Much less is slavery, in the State, virtually Much less is slavery, in the State, virtually on him, for the purpose of obtaining some abolished by that clause. Slavery in the States change in the mode of administering the rites of is the creature of State law. The writ of habeas slave States to the necessity of modifying, reslave States to the necessity of modifying, reand Penasylvania, bordering on the waters of the Ohic, as it shall exist in 1870, I think there
the Ohic, as it shall exist in 1870, I think there
the Ohic, as it shall exist in 1870, I think there
or ohibition, then, upon the General Governyears ago," he says, "how small was the comment, against the suspension of the writ, cannot pany of believers. It is now mightily increasaffect slavery in the State one way or the other. directly or indirectly.

We have thus answered the question of our friend of the Chronotype. One word farther. Many insist that slavery in the States is repugnant to the Constitution of the Union. We think no such position can be maintained, except by construction so constrained, that the gerous, also, that, if it were once received, it would, in our view, annihilate the rights of the States, and convert our federal system into a

Nothing, we apprehend, is gained to the cause of freedom, by insisting on a position so doubtful-not to say, so untenable. We have ground enough to stand upon, in the conflict with slavery, without resorting to that.

Denying to the Federal Government all power Kentucky? Just where she is, if slavery be not seas; insisting that it shall remove every trace removed. With it, we cannot increase in popu- of slavery from every place under the exclusive ation -- in the power to be and do, Without it, jurisdiction of the nation; and urging upon State we should, in our opinion, equal, if not surpass Governments, and the people of the States, to any State in the progress of population, and take measures for the certain and final extinction of slavery within State limits-we need resort, as it seems to us, only to maxims of interpretation, principles of construction, and topics of argument, which will commend themselves to the approval of the candid, and carry conviction to the understandings of the intelligent. There is room enough here for all to work with direct practical effect. Upon this ground, we would have all lovers of freedom banded in council, and

> laboring together. If, however, some choose to toil elsewhere, and upon positions which seem to us less promising, we have no coldness or censures, but only good wishes and warm regards for them. Al we ask for, is, like forbearance and sympathy.

## Cold Shoulder Philosophy

We should like to receive the "Young Amer ican's Magazine of Self-Improvement." We like all efforts of this character. The more men strive to do for themselves, the more will they accomplish. The faint heart is coward all over. The restless, discontented one, untrue. Give us strength within. In this spirit should self-im- whites only are counted.) answers this question: provement be urged, and so thinks GRORGE W. LIGHT, the Editor of the Magazine, mentioned, in the following beautiful lines, obscured though one verse be by a simile which we cannot com-

Neglect is oft an arrow Sprung from the bow that's drawn by Provi-To pierce vain hearts. And we may learn from

thence That there is need to harrow Minds that will not be taught by softer meas Full-stripping them of their most funcied pleas-

When stiffly they maintain That every moonshine glitter tells of gold, And angel hearts by pompous shows are told; That it is well to chain Him who would ever with the moon be racing Or evening shadows over mountains chasing.

He who will stoop to part With wisdom's teachings, bowing at the shrine Of envy, must soon feel a serpent twine Around his inmost heart, And sting him till he finds his dreamy hopes All twisted into savage hangmen's ropes.

But there are few that stumble Over the rocks contempt throws in their way, When they are blinded not by passion's sway, And keep their hearts all humble like Cain, they bore a murderous mark upon For on the good man's path God's sun is glow-And by its side a rainbow streamlet flowing.

> Who knows the soundings of his spirit's ocean What winds should give its noble surface mo-And, when the storm sweeps, can Consent to see the white gulls fly above him

Give me the sterling man

And not repine because they do not love him. The Chamber of Commerce of New York Ohio, have petitioned Congress to refund the duties Indiana, on imported goods destroyed by the great fire Michigan, in that city some years ago. The merchandize Wisconsin, destroyed is estimated at \$6,000,000, and the amount of duties paid, at \$600,000.

In the Senate of Massachusetts, the Committee on Railroads and Canals were directed to has increased rive times as fast in the North-

The Ship fever is very fatal at the Charity hospital, New Orleans.

A Big Talk

sand Friends sent in their petition ourse of some comments upon a paragraph of to Congress praying for peace. Yet there were ours, about the constitutional incapacity of Con- those who voted not to print it! Strange fatuman seeks strong phrazes, long and big words, gress to abolish slavery in the States, or authorthe petitioners. It was determined, however, by 98 year to 83 nays that the petition should

be printed. We annex the petition: To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled The memorial of the Representatives of the yearly meeting of the Society of Friends, res-

rectfully showeth—
That your memorialists regard with deep regret and sorrow, the existence and continuance f the war between this country and Mexico. We are not insensible of the importance and responsibility of appearing as petitioners before the constituted authorities of our country, but we are constrained under a deep sense of the unrighteous, new and vast practical evils insep-

arably connected with war, again earnestly to

solicit your serious attention to it.

all wars and fighting are contrary to the spirit strained, discharged, or remanded to custody, as cumstances sometimes attend the prosecution ties. How far the war in which this country is now engaged with Mexico partakes of this character, it may not become us in thus memorialiproper representation is made to the proper au- thousands of Mexicans, among whom are great numbers of women and helpless children, who have fallen on the field of battle, or in the capture of cities, is the fearful fact that the lives of thausands of our fellow-citizens have also been sacrificed in this strife, increasing in no small degree the number of the widows and the fath-

Nor can we but deplore the circumstance that our own citizens now compose an invading army within the acknowledged territory of a neighboring nation toward whom this country has heretofore been on terms of amity and peace. And your memorialists would entreat you; as the Representatives of the nation

calmly to take into your consideration the reaonsibility of your present position. And they earnestly destre that in yo erations upon this momentons subject, you may be directed by that wisdom which has for its own the doing unto others, as we would have they should do unto us; to adopt measures for the speedy termination of this war, and that the retrospect of after days may afford to you the

SAMUEL BOYCE, Clerk. Providence, R. I., 4th day of the 1st month

### A Religious Monarch.

Says a correspondent of an English paper -The King of Prussin, it is well known, has for years manifested, on all proper occasions, a eep interest in the promotion of true religion. In a late address to a delegation that waited uptheir Church, as reported by a correspondent of This cheering statement the correspondent believes to be well founded.

What nonsense! Has a man a right in Prussix to think, talk or write as he pleases? Have citizens, or subjects, the privilege to know, to argue, to utter according to conscience ' There well as think right. Belief, without actioncorrect opinion, without correct works -- is, after all, but a practical infidelity. If the Kine were religious-a true friend even to true religion-he would never play the tyrant as he

### The Anglo-American March

The editor of the Cincinnati Chronicle is renarkable for his comprehension of the causes of the progress of Population and Art. and rarely fails in making his point clear to every ommon-sense mind

In his paper of the 16th, he discusses the question-what direction will the Anglo-American march?

Not South-west is his first reply. The Spaniard conquered Maxico three hundred years ago. His impress is scarcely perceptible upon it. Many of the chiefs of the country are mixed blood, some of them pure Indian. while the population, as a whole, is altogether

mongrei.

Will the Anglo-American accomplish more? He affirms not. His march is North-west Nor can it be otherwise, until the North-western country between the Alleghanies and Pacific is filled with a dense population.

To sustain this, he considers the progress of population and art in the South-west and Northwest, both having nearly the same surface, the same start, equal advantages, and, therefore, affording an apt and conclusive test.

The territory of Louisiana, purchased in 1803, including Louisiana, Arkansas, and Missouri, comprehends three kundred thousand square miles. Ne country in Mexico equals it in natural advantages. New Orleans and St. Louisthe Mississippi and Missouri-in soil, variety of climate-where may we find South-west, such cities, streams or lands? Well, what has been the man who can work cheerly amid the dark- its progress? The following table (of course as est storm-hour, confident of a God above, and the question relates to Anglo-American, the

1845 1803. 1820. 1840. 25,000 34,500 150,500 210,000 3,000 56,300 325,000 440,0% --- 12,500 77,500 105,000

28,000 153,300 561,000 755,086 Only seven hundred and fifty thousand whites, in, say, fifty years, or three to the square mile, in the richest, most inviting country on the face of the globe. Why, moving at this rate, it will be forty years before the white population reaches the same density in Texas, and full forty years before it can make any impression on the Rio

Grande. But there is another race (the negro,) "paralel, co-relative, and inter-mixed with the Angio-American. Include Texas, and go from the East boundary of the Louisiana purchase, to the Rio Grande, thus:

COLORED RACE, 1820. 194,008 Missouri, 10.550 27,000 71,851 Arkansus, 1,677 5,000 40,000 5,000 50,000 Texas, 91,727 Total. 161,000 486,851 The slaves keep pace with the whites! If arried into Mexico, their masters bring a colored race, and find one there! The oppressive burdens of slavery, therefore, will keep down Au-

gle-American progress in that direction! Where will it go? When the Louisiana Territory was purcha sed, the United States owned the North-western Territory. The first State was organized in 1803. But one race has settled this Territory; The free alone inhabit it-let us mark its prog-

1820. 66,000 581,483 1,800,000 10,000 820,000 147,178 55,211 2,000 643,482 304,976 1,000 8,896 0,000 0,000 150,000 79,000 791,768 3,718,153 Total. The Anglo-American, then, on about the same surface of ground, and in about the same time

Square Miles. White popu FIVE times as great North-west as South-west.

So must it be. His march in numbers, power, The Black Tongue prevails at Danbury, Con- wealth, will be North-west-not South-west, certainly, while slavery endures.

Father Matthew intends visiting Rome before he comes to this country.